

Outdoor Writers Association of America

2006 Conference

Lake Charles, Louisiana

June 17-20, 2006

**STORY
IDEAS**



**Lowry Pueblo National
Historic Landmark in Colorado**



**Chiles Homesite in
Maryland**



**Agua Fria National Monument
in Arizona**



Honor the Past • Shape the Future





The Antiquities Act Centennial 1906-2006



www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures

ADVENTURES IN THE PAST / ANTIQUITIES ACT CENTENNIAL EVENTS FOR 2006

Under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages cultural resources on the public lands as part of its multiple-use mission. However, the Antiquities Act of 1906—more formally known as “An Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities”—is the basic legislation that enables BLM and other agencies to protect and preserve archaeological and historic properties on Federal lands. This important law allows BLM to issue permits for scholarly use of cultural properties and to impose criminal penalties for unauthorized use. The Antiquities Act also empowers the President to designate outstanding Federal lands as National Monuments for long-term preservation of their natural and/or cultural resources and scientific values.

In 2006, BLM will celebrate 100 years of historic preservation that began with the passage of the Antiquities Act and has continued with the enactment of additional laws. As part of the BLM’s “Adventures in the Past” program, dozens of events are being planned throughout the BLM—both East and West—to celebrate the Centennial of the Antiquities Act of 1906.

Visit the BLM’s Adventures Web site at <http://www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures/menu/events.html> to view all events in 2006.

JUNE

June 2006

Great Outdoors Month - <http://www.greatoutdoorsmonth.org/>

June 1-9 (began May 30)

Upper Burrow Creek Archaeological Summer Field School - Kingman, Arizona, Contact: Jim Whittington, Telephone: (928) 718-3700.

June 17-20

Outdoor Writers Association of America (OWAA) Annual Conference, Lake Charles, Louisiana - BLM-Eastern States representatives will be participating, with assistance from other BLM personnel, at the Outdoor Writers Association of America (OWAA) annual conference to promote BLM, Adventures in the Past, and the Centennial of the Antiquities Act of 1906. To learn more about the conference, visit the OWAA Web site at <http://www.owaa.org/>. Contact: Terry Lewis, Telephone: (703) 440-1712.

June 29 – July 6

National Clean Beaches Week - <http://www.cleanbeaches.org/events/cbw/>

JULY

July 9

Colorado, An Ancestral Puebloan Homeland, Lecture by Rina Swentzell - 2:00 p.m. - BLM Anasazi Heritage Center, Dolores, Colorado, Dr. Rena Swentzell, of Santa Clara Pueblo, holds degrees in architecture and American studies. She views the prehistory of Colorado from a Native American perspective. This event is part of the Mesa Verde Centennial Lecture Series. Contact: Dr. Rena Swentzell, Telephone: (970) 882-5600.

July 21-30

Cheyenne Frontier Days, Cheyenne, Wyoming. Contact: Cindy Wertz, E-mail: cindy_wertz@wy.blm.gov, Telephone: (307) 775-6014, <http://www.wy.blm.gov/>

July 29

Colorado Cares Day, Denver, Colorado - Volunteers will be invited to participate in an activity in the Denver metro area that promotes the preservation of historic properties. Contact: Denise Adamic, Telephone: (303) 239-3671.

July 31

Meeker Expedition Events, Rock Springs, Wyoming - 2006 Celebration of Ezra Meeker's 1906 Oregon Trail Monument Expedition. A century ago 75-year-old Ezra Meeker left his front yard in Puyallup Washington, with 2 oxen, a wagon, a driver and a dog, to retrace and mark the Oregon Trail. His purpose was to leave the Oregon Trail as a monument to that generation of pioneers who settled and held the West. In the summer of 2006, a dozen members of these two organizations will retrace part of Meeker's journey. Contact: Reid Miller, Telephone: (307) 261-7781.

Old Spanish Trail Inventory (ongoing through the summer and fall 2006), San Luis Valley, Colorado - Volunteers will be invited to participate in locating traces of the Old Spanish Trail and associated cultural sites along the trail in the San Luis Valley. Contact: Vince Spero, Telephone: (719) 852-6242.

AUGUST

August 1

Meeker Expedition Event, South Pass, Wyoming - 2006 Celebration of Ezra Meeker's 1906 Oregon Trail Monument Expedition - A century ago, 75-year-old Ezra Meeker left his front yard in Puyallup Washington, with 2 oxen, a wagon, a driver and a dog, to retrace and mark the Oregon Trail. His purpose was to leave the Oregon Trail as a monument to that generation of pioneers who settled and held the West. In the summer of 2006 a dozen members of these two organizations will retrace part of Meeker's journey. Contact: Reid Miller, Telephone: (307) 261-7781.

August 3

Meeker Expedition Event, National Historic Trails Interpretive Center, Casper, Wyoming - The National Historic Trails Interpretive Center will host a very special performance by 10 members of the Ezra Meeker Society. The party of re-enactors and a team of oxen will make a Centennial appearance at the Trails Center featuring Ezra Meeker himself (in the person of Ray Egan), a slide presentation and lecture by historian Dennis Larsen, and a tableau including one of Meeker's wagons, which he used to travel the Oregon Trail from West to East in 1906 in an effort to generate public support for the long-term preservation of emigrant routes through the American West. This colorful event will kick-off a week of presenters at the Trails Center in honor of the success of Ezra Meeker's efforts of one hundred years ago, culminating in the Fourth Anniversary celebration of the opening of the National Historic Trails Interpretive Center on Wednesday, August 9, 2006. Contact: Reid Miller, Telephone: (307) 261-7781.

August 9

National Historic Trails Interpretive Center Anniversary, National Historic Trails Interpretive Center, Casper, Wyoming.

Contact: Reid Miller, Telephone: (307) 261-7781.

August 25 - September 4

Colorado State Fair, Pueblo, Colorado - Information and interpretive materials will be available at the BLM booth.

Contact: Denise Adamic, Telephone: (303) 239-3671.

SEPTEMBER

Wyoming Archaeology Awareness Month - activities across Wyoming. Contact: Ranel Capron, Telephone: (307) 775-6108), http://wyoshpo.state.wy.us/SHPOweb2002/2002webpages/public_education.htm

September 8-10

Wyoming Game & Fish Hunting and Fishing Expo, Casper Events Center, Casper, Wyoming. Contact: Lesley Collins, Telephone: (307) 261-7603.

September 16

Sand Springs Pony Express Station, BLM Nevada, Carson City Field Office - Station rehabilitation and trail marking in conjunction with National Public Lands Day. Contact: Terry Knight, Telephone: (775) 885-6173

Alpine Loop Antiquities Act Centennial Celebration, Red Mountain, Colorado - This event will be held in conjunction with the Red Mountain Task Force's "Red Mountain Days" and will consist of on-site interpretation provided by site stewards and volunteers. Contact: Bruce Bourcy, Telephone: (970) 375-3302 or David Lazorchak, Telephone: (970) 642-4446.

International Coastal Cleanup Day - <http://www.coastalcleanup.org/pub1/index.cfm>

September 27

Ruin Wash Trilobite Site, BLM Nevada, Caliente Field Station - Recontour fossil site and install interpretive facilities in conjunction with National Public Lands Day. Contact: Bruce Winslow, Telephone: (775) 726-8125.

September 29

Irish Canyon Rock Art Interpretive Trail, Moffat County, Colorado - This project will provide signing, cleanup, and assistance with a dedication ceremony of a new interpretive trail and parking area featuring ancient Native American petroglyphs at the South end of Irish Canyon. The new site is on the West side of the road across from the existing Irish Canyon rock art interpretative exhibit. Presentations on Native American history, land use ethics and environmental education. Such outlaws as Butch Cassidy and Wild Bunch, Matt Warner, Isom Dart, and others spent much time in the Browns Park vicinity at the turn of the century. Contact(s): Jim McBrayer or Rob Schmitzer, Telephone: (970) 826-5083.

September 29-30

McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area (NCA) – Rabbit's Ear Mesa, Grand Junction, Colorado - The plan is to create a loop trail around the top of the mesa to enhance the visitor experience and prevent additional resource impacts. Volunteers will be instructed in trail location and construction techniques to enhance sustainability. Also, we will have a presentation for the group at the State Park on the evening of the 30th regarding the 100th anniversary of the Antiquities Act and the cultural and paleontological resources within the NCA and the adjacent vicinity. Contact: Gene Arnesen, Telephone: (970) 244-3020.

September 30

Jesse W. Hockett Homestead Preservation, Kremmling, Colorado - The project involves construction of buck and rail fencing, installation of a pedestrian gate and an interpretive sign. The fencing will protect a homestead dating back to the 1920's that is experiencing damage from cattle. Interpretive signage would enhance visitors' experiences to the homestead. Staff archaeologist will inform the volunteers about the history of the homestead and the importance of protecting the site. TreadLightly!, Stay the Trail, and Leave No Trace ethics education; education on the value of historical resources and working to provide interpretative opportunities; methods, skills and tools for fence construction; safety when performing construction and maintenance; and the importance of resource management. Contact: Stacey Antilla, Telephone: (970) 724-3039.

Pedro Point Cultural Site, Canyons of the Ancients National Monument, Dolores, Colorado - The Canyons of the Ancients National Public Lands Day project will enhance and protect the integrity of Pedro Point Cultural Site. Areas heavily impacted by user-created routes will be reclaimed by raking and seeding disturbed areas. Native cactus will be transplanted to discourage unauthorized access and large dead woody debris will be placed to keep users on designated routes. Signs may also be installed. The project is being conducted in cooperation with the San Juan Mountains Association (SJMA), Durango, Colorado. SJMA is a non-profit organization dedicated to working with local land management agencies to further the goals and objectives of public lands. Prior to project implementation, volunteers learn about Canyons of the Ancients National Monument, including its establishment, current activities, and a summary of the management planning process. The cultural significance of the Monument in relation to the Centennial of the Antiquities Act will also be discussed. Contact: Penny Wu, Telephone: (970) 882-6829 or Kathe Hayes, Telephone: (970) 385-1310.

Hanging Flume Antiquities Act Centennial Celebration, BLM Colorado - An on-site interpretation of the site in conjunction with Western Colorado Interpretive Association, Uniweep-Tabogauche Scenic Byway Association, and the Rimrocker Historical Society. Contact: Julie Coleman, Telephone: (970) 240-5303

Cretaceous-Ammonite Site, Kremmling, Colorado - On-site open house featuring public interpretation of this world-renowned paleontological site near Kremmling, Colorado. Contact: Frank Rupp, Telephone: (970) 724-3004

Empire Ranch Roundup and National Public Lands Day, Tucson, Arizona. Contact: Lorraine Buck, Telephone: (520) 258-7200

National Public Lands Day Event, Worland Field Office, Worland, Wyoming - The Worland Field Office will be doing clean-up, signing for trail use, and educational discussion at the Historic Mining District of Gebo. Contact: Nancy Baker, Telephone: (307) 347-5112

National Public Lands Day - <http://www.npld.com/>

OCTOBER

October 8

The Ute/Hopi Connection: Early Numic History in Southwest Colorado - Panel Discussion - 2:00 p.m., BLM Anasazi Heritage Center, Dolores, Colorado - Lecture by Dr. James Goss (Anthropologist/Historian), Ernest House (Ute Mountain Ute Tribe), and Leigh Kuwanwisiwma (Hopi Tribe), Telephone: (970) 882-5600.

October 18

World Water Monitoring Day - <http://www.worldwatermonitoringday.org/>

October 28

Arizona Antiquities Festival at the Agua Fria National Monument. Contact: Kathy Pedrick & Christine Tincher, Telephone: (602) 417-9235.

October 28

Make A Difference Day - <http://www.usaweekend.com/diffday/aboutmadd.html>

NOVEMBER

November 14-16

Heritage Tourism Workshop, Sponsored by BLM, USFS, and New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Contact: Stephen Fosberg, Telephone: (505) 438-7415.

November 18

National Family Volunteer Day - <http://www.pointsoflight.org/programs/seasons/nfvd/>

DECEMBER

December 9

Holiday on the Homestead Celebration, National Historic Trails Interpretive Center, Casper, Wyoming. Contact: Gayle Irwin, Telephone: (307) 261-7787.

FALL EVENTS

New Mexico Archaeology Fair - http://www.nmhistoricpreservation.org/calendar_archfair.html

Oregon Archaeology Celebration - <http://www.or.blm.gov/salem/html/archaeology/index.htm>

For States not listed here, please visit the clickable map found at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad/public/statearc.htm>



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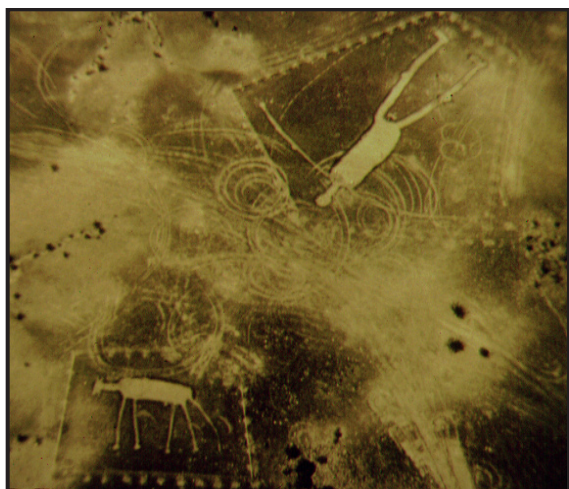
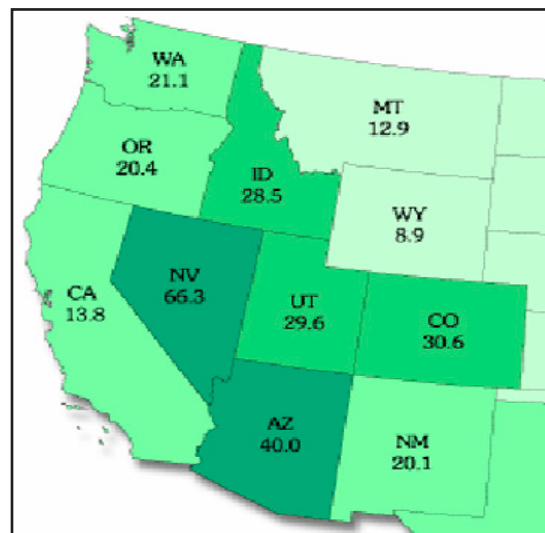


www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures

OVERARCHING STORY IDEAS

Urbanization of the West

The Western United States has seen rapid population growth in the past few decades, but this isn't the first time. There was rapid population growth across the southwest millennium ago. Major 1,000-year-old population centers can be found in southwestern Colorado, southern Arizona, and north central New Mexico, to name a few examples. Some places, like southeastern Utah, were more populous in antiquity than they are now. How did farmers support urban centers, and what choices did they make in the face of resource depletion (soil fertility, woodlands, or water)? By studying the consequences of their choices, what can we apply to the choices facing westerners today? Well-preserved archaeological sites let us have unique insights that are directly relevant to modern life. Contacts: LouAnn Jacobson, E-mail: louann_jacobson@blm.gov, Telephone: (970) 882-5616; Sarah Schlanger, E-mail: sarah_schlanger@nm.blm.gov, Telephone: (505) 438-7454; Gary Stumpf, E-mail: gary_stumpf@az.blm.gov, Telephone: (602) 417-9236; Dr. Timothy Kohler, E-mail: tako@wsu.edu, Telephone: (509) 335-2698; or Winston Hurst, E-mail: winstonhurst@frontiernet.net, Telephone: (435) 678-3305.



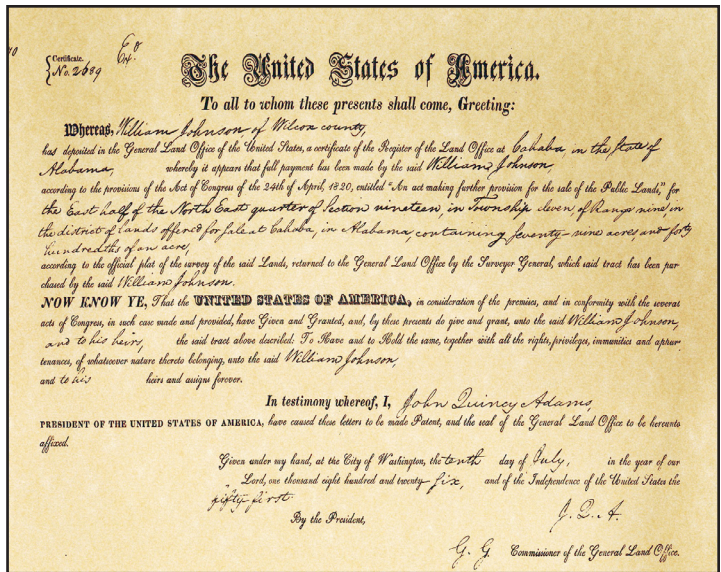
The Accidental Vandal

BLM lands are increasingly-valued as open spaces and for a myriad of recreational pursuits. Their untamed nature fulfills a much-desired niche for exploration, self-discovery, and challenges in the great outdoors. There is a collateral casualty of this growing interest, however: prehistoric and historic sites. Damage occurs mainly in two unintentional ways: incidental to other interests, and by too much love. The first way is when sites are damaged in the course of activities like rock-climbing over rock art panels, ATV jumping over an ancient wall or historic railroad grade, and making a campfire in a cliff-dwelling's alcove. The second, and growing, trend is for back-country activities to include planned visits to "wild" prehistoric and historic sites (ones that are not interpreted or "hardened" for visitor use).

Once a place has been discovered, its location and the directions to get there are widely disseminated via the Internet. Land managers may not even know about the site, much less that its visitation has skyrocketed. So much traffic through fragile 1,000-year-old structures results in walls collapsing because the soil next to them has been eroded by foot paths; pocked plaster murals because backpacks rubbing against them cause abrasion; and structures weakened and roofs

collapsing because people use doorframes as handholds to pull themselves into a room. Surface artifacts like broken pottery pieces that hold important data for deciphering the site's story disappear (Archaeologists refer to this phenomenon as the site being "vacuumed.") and become souvenirs in a hiker's pocket. The cumulative effect of these activities and others is more deterioration of sites in the past 10 years than has happened over the past millennia—from people who count themselves as environmentally aware and responsible. Contacts: Nancy Shearin, BLM's Monticello Field Office, E-mail: nancy_shearin@ut.blm.gov, Telephone: (435) 587-1529; Shelley Smith, BLM State Office, E-mail: Shelley_J_Smith@ut.blm.gov, Telephone: (801) 539-4053.

General Land Office Automation Records: Today, the Bureau of Land Management-Eastern States (BLM-ES) is the largest Public Land title holder in the world. As the successor agency to the original General Land Office (GLO), we maintain more than nine million historic land documents—survey plats and field notes, homestead records, patents, military warrants, and railroad grants, dating back to the 1780s. They were among the very first land records developed from the Land Ordinance of 1785, which authorized the transfer of public lands to private individuals. Even today, these records are extraordinarily valuable documents for natural resource agencies, historians, and genealogists. With an increased demand for these land records, BLM-ES looked for the best ways to make these historic treasures more easily accessible to the public. With key partnerships in place, we joined the e-Government movement in 1989, and began scanning and indexing the GLO records for Public Land States, which include: AL, AR, FL, IL, IN, IA, LA, MI, MN, MO, MS, OH, and WI. Beginning in May 1998, online access to the GLO Web site at www.glorerecords.blm.gov was made available for about 1.9 million western land records and about 2 million eastern land records issued between 1820 and 1936. Today, there are over 4.2 million records available to the public, and over 3,204,642 land patent records have been scanned, indexed, imaged and posted to the GLO Web site since the project began in 1989. Title companies, historians, genealogists, and other interested people are able to view these fascinating and valuable records online at the Web site. This Web site provides the public with a wealth of historical data and literally tells the story of the settlement of the West. For more information, contact Patricia Tyler, Branch Chief, GLO Records Automation, E-mail: pat_tyler@es.blm.gov, Telephone: (703) 440-1786, Pat_Tyler@es.blm.gov.



How Can I Help Protect Cultural Resources?

A small but growing cadre of volunteers called “Site Stewards” is working behind the scenes to help BLM archaeologists document and protect cultural resources on the public lands. Site Stewards keep an eye on archaeological sites threatened by vandalism or natural deterioration. They monitor conditions of the sites and report these to professional archaeologists, using observations, field notes, drawings, and/or photography to record changes over time. Site Stewards also assist in surveying, mapping, and collecting oral histories. Many Site Stewards provide educational outreach programs that increase awareness of the importance and lasting value of cultural resources, and encourage understanding and respect for cultural diversity. Contact: Adrienne Babbitt; E-mail: adrienne_babbitt@blm.gov, Telephone: (801) 539-4601.





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www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures

STORY IDEAS RESEARCH PROJECTS

Alaska: *Gulkana River Surveys.* Personnel from BLM's Glennallen Field Office and the University of Alaska-Fairbanks are conducting several years of field surveys along the Gulkana River to learn about BLM-managed cultural resources and the potential impacts to those resources from all types of river users. In addition, information from the surveys will tell us about a little-known time in the prehistory of the Copper River Basin. For more information about this project, contact John Jangala, Bureau of Land Management, Glennallen Field Office, P.O. Box 147, Glennallen, AK 99588, E-mail: John_Jangala@ak.blm.gov, Telephone: (907) 822-3217, http://www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures/research/ongoing_research_full.html or <http://www.wy.blm.gov/rgdt/> or http://www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures/research/ongoing_research_full.html#AK_Gulkana



Arizona: *Experimental Laser Scanning of Prehistoric Rock Art in the Agua Fria National Monument.* This cutting-edge experimental study will evaluate the suitability, cost effectiveness, efficiency, and accuracy of three-dimensional (3-D) laser scanning to record prehistoric rock art and its environmental context. The study will also assess whether 3-D scanning can help determine age differences among rock art elements at a particular location. This is a partnership project between BLM's Agua Fria National Monument and Arizona State University's Deer Valley Rock Art Center. For more information about this project, contact Dr. Connie Stone, Bureau of Land Management, Phoenix Field Office, 21605 North 7th Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85027, E-mail: Connie_Stone@blm.gov, Telephone: (623) 580-5517, http://www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures/research/ongoing_research_full.html

Colorado: *The Village Project, southwestern Colorado.* This National Science Foundation-funded project involves scientists and educators from all over the United States. Computer simulation utilizing data about known archaeological sites will clarify the relationships among climate, culture, and human behavior that resulted in village formation and depopulation in the Mesa Verde Region of Colorado between AD 600 and AD 1300. For a more detailed and broad overview of the project, its history, the people involved, information on similar research, and links to further information, visit the project Web site at <http://www.wsu.edu/~village/> or http://www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures/research/ongoing_research.html

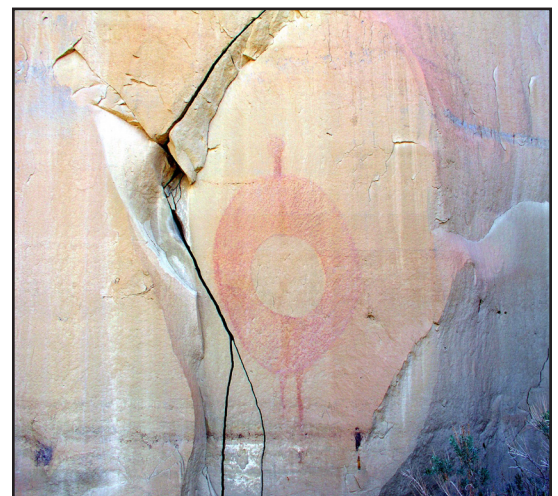


BLM-Eastern States (State of Maryland): *Archaeological Evaluation and Historical Interpretation of the 18th-Century Chiles Homesite in Charles County, Maryland.* This archaeological recording and excavation project, jointly undertaken by the Bureau of Land Management-Eastern States (BLM-Eastern States) and the College of William & Mary's Center for Archaeological Research, will provide information about early Euro-American settlement and domestic lifeways along the Potomac River. The Chiles Homesite, located on BLM's Douglas Point tract in Charles County, will be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places, and an interpretive plan will be developed. For more information about this project, contact Troy Ferone, BLM-Eastern States, Milwaukee Field Office, 626 E. Wisconsin Ave. #200, Milwaukee, WI 53202, E-mail: Troy_Ferone@blm.gov; Telephone: (414) 297-4437, http://www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures/research/ongoing_research.html



Idaho: *Lower Salmon River Geoarchaeology Study.* Through geological mapping, excavation, and analysis of soils from selected archaeological sites, this project is helping BLM's Cottonwood Field Office and Oregon State University explain how humans adapted to changing environmental conditions during the Paleoarchaic-Archaic transition in west-central Idaho. This research has yielded new information about human settlement on the Columbia Plateau and the Northern Great Basin more than 11,000 years ago. For more information about this project, contact David Sisson, Bureau of Land Management, Cottonwood Field Office, Route 3, Box 181, Cottonwood, ID 83522-9498, E-mail: Dave_Sisson@blm.gov, Telephone: (208) 962-3782, http://www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures/research/ongoing_research.html

Montana: *Weatherman Draw Study.* As part of a proposal to protect highly significant prehistoric rock art from oil and gas development, the Weatherman Draw Area of Critical Environmental Concern will be completely surveyed; threatened archaeological sites will be tested; cultural and historical information will be collected; rock art will be recorded; and the area will be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as a National Register District. Work currently underway is being conducted under a cooperative agreement with Western Wyoming College. Ten percent of the proposed National Register District will be surveyed each year, and threatened sites will be studied and recorded. For more information about this project, contact Glade Hadden, Bureau of Land Management, Montana State Office, 5001 Southgate Dr., Billings, MT 59101, E-mail: Glade_Hadden@blm.gov, Telephone: (406) 896-5234, http://www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures/research/ongoing_research.html



Nevada: *Archaeological Test Excavations at Boyd Reservoir Bison Site.* This three-year testing and recording project undertaken by BLM's Elko Field Office will analyze a 620-year-old bison butchering and kill site currently threatened by stream erosion. The studies will likely provide important information about the spread of Numic peoples in prehistoric times, a major research interest in Great Basin archaeology. For more information about this project, contact Tim Murphy, Bureau of Land Management, Elko Field Office, 3900 E. Idaho Street, Elko, NV 89801; E-mail: Tim_Murphy@blm.gov; Telephone: (775) 753-0275, http://www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures/research/ongoing_research_full.html

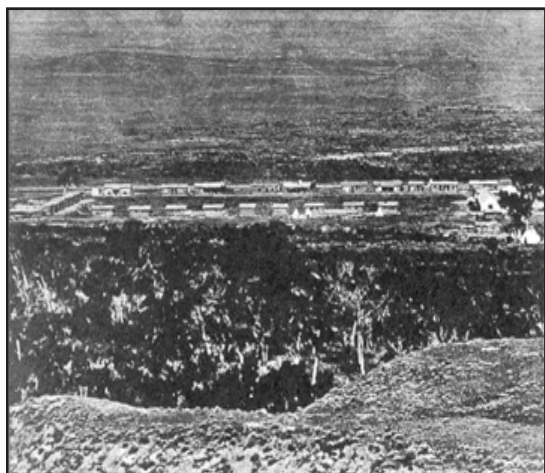
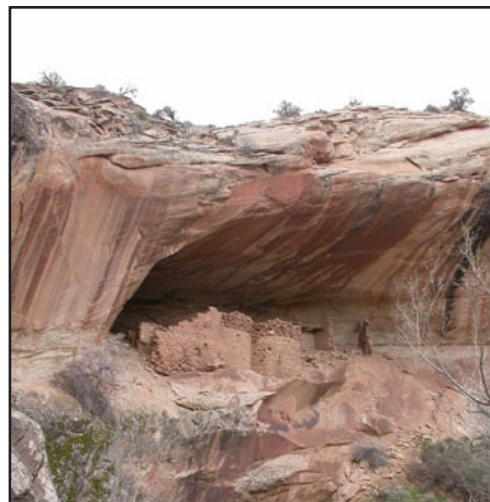


New Mexico: *Mesa Portales Archaeological Project.* This project, conducted jointly between BLM's Rio Puerco Field Office and Eastern New Mexico University, uses information gathered by mapping, recording, and excavating archaeological sites. Through a variety of techniques, researchers will analyze artifacts, plant and animal remains, and features found on Mesa Portales. Several dating methods will be employed. The resulting information may be used to help explain the relationship between the abandonment of the Mesa Verde area in the 13th century and the concurrent increase in populations at Mesa Portales. For more information about this project, contact Gretchen Obenauf, Bureau of Land Management, Rio Puerco Field Office, 435 Montañito Rd., NE, Albuquerque, NM 87107, E-mail: Gretchen_Obenauf@blm.gov, Telephone: (505) 761-8773, http://www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures/research/ongoing_research_full.html or http://www.nm.blm.gov/features/dinetah/dinetah_splash.html

Washington: *Cultural and Ecological Studies at Watmough Bay.* After studying and stabilizing an archaeological site on Lopez Island in the fall of 2004, BLM's Spokane District Office, the University of Washington's Burke Museum, and the Samish Indian Nation's Center for the Study of Coast Salish Environments will collaborate again to analyze ecological and cultural information from the site. Analyzing the plant and animal remains will enable researchers to understand how conditions at the site changed through time, and how climate and humans may have caused these changes. For more information about this project, contact Richard Bailey, Bureau of Land Management, Spokane District Office, 1103 North Fancher Road, Spokane Valley, WA 99212, E-mail: Richard_Bailey@or.blm.gov; Telephone: (509) 536-1217, http://www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures/research/ongoing_research.html



Utah: Comb Ridge Research Project. This project, undertaken by BLM's Monticello Field Office, will help us understand how humans used the Colorado Plateau in prehistoric times. It will also help BLM preserve an area, occupied over 8,000 years ago, that may have had connections with the great pueblos of New Mexico's Chaco Canyon. The project will offer opportunities for Native Americans and the general public to participate. Unrecorded and previously documented historic and prehistoric sites will be investigated, and actions needed to preserve and manage the sites will be determined. For more information about this project, contact Jim Carter or Nancy Shearin, Bureau of Land Management, Monticello Field Office, 435 N. Main St., P.O. Box 7, Monticello, UT 84535, E-mail: James_Carter@blm.gov or Nancy_Shearin@blm.gov, Telephone: (435) 587-1513 or (435) 587-1529, http://www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures/research/ongoing_research_full.html



Wyoming: Cantonment Reno Research Project. BLM's Buffalo Field Office will conduct a historical and archaeological study of the Cantonment Reno, a military supply depot that helped supply General Crook's campaigns against the Sioux, Cheyenne, and Arapahoe Indians in the late 19th century. The historical, archival, and archaeological information will provide guidance for future archaeological investigations, and the creation of detailed maps will aid site management. Further study may help determine the location of a settlement founded after the abandonment of the supply depot. For more information about this project, contact Buddy Green, Bureau of Land Management, Buffalo Field Office, 1425 Fort St., Buffalo, WY 82834-2436, E-mail: Buddy_Green@blm.gov, Telephone: (307) 684-1096, http://www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures/heritage_ed/site_visits.html or http://www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures/research/ongoing_research.html

Wardell Buffalo Trap: A prehistoric buffalo trap and kill site was excavated by BLM archaeologists and volunteers near Pinedale, Wyoming, in the summer of 2005. Originally excavated in 1970, the Wardell Buffalo Trap site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Evidence from the site indicates that about 1,000 years ago, a group of 100-125 individuals built a 50- by 30-foot corral of juniper and cottonwood at the base of a bluff about one mile from the Green River. They possibly built drivelines of trees and sagebrush in a V shape ¼ to ½ mile stretching out from the trap. Small herds of perhaps 20 bison were diverted into the corral on their way back from getting water. Indians then killed the trapped animals with bows and arrows. The Wardell Bison Trap is the earliest known evidence of a communal bison kill involving use of bow and arrow in the northwest plains. It is one of only two known communal bison kill sites in western Wyoming, and the only one excavated. For more information about this site, contact Dave Vlcek, Bureau of Land Management, 432 East Mill Street, PO Box 768, Pinedale, WY 82941, E-mail: Dave_Vlcek@blm.gov, Telephone: (307) 367-5327, http://www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures/research/ongoing_research_full.html or http://www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures/heritage_ed/site_visits.html





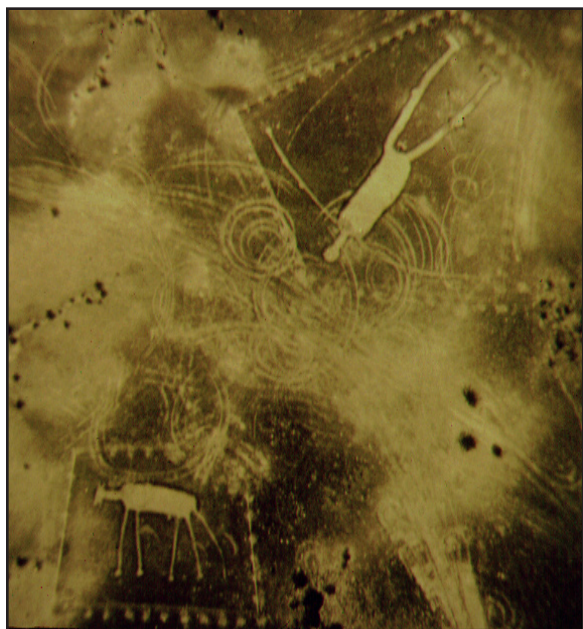
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PLACES TO VISIT

Lowry Pueblo, Colorado: Explore Lowry Pueblo National Historic Landmark, an ancient settlement in southwestern Colorado! By AD 600, the first farmers in this part of Colorado were building stone villages now called pueblos. One of the largest villages was Lowry Pueblo, a fascinating archaeological site located within the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument. Once home to about 100 people, the 1,000-year-old settlement was constructed by farmers who also hunted small game, made elaborately decorated pottery, and wove cotton obtained by trade. Today's visitors can travel back in time to get a sense of what it might have been like to live at Lowry Pueblo in AD 1125. For more information about this site, contact LouAnn Jacobson, Bureau of Land Management, Anasazi Heritage Center, 27501 Highway 84, Dolores, CO 81323, E-mail: LouAnn_Jacobson@blm.gov, Telephone: (970) 882-5626, http://www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures/heritage_ed/site_visits.html



Intaglios of the Lower Colorado River: Mysterious figures of animals, people and geometric designs loom out of the desert pavement along the Colorado River in southwestern Arizona and southeastern California. Called intaglios, the figures are made by scraping away the dark surface gravels to expose lighter-colored soil underneath. Some of the figures are so large they can only be seen in their entirety from the air. The deserts of the American Southwest and the Sierra Pinacate of Sonora, Mexico, are the only locations in North America where such intaglios occur. Intaglios are also found in Peru (the famous Nazca lines), New Caledonia and Australia.

The Yuman-speaking Indian tribes who live along the Colorado River are the most likely creators of the intaglios, but no one knows for sure who made them. No one knows how old the figures are, either, because there is no way to date them. They could be several hundred or several thousand years old. Why the figures were made is also a mystery. Some may have played a role in healing ceremonies and dances, and some may represent tribal origin stories or creation

stories. Their elusiveness makes them all the more enigmatic, fascinating, and awe-inspiring. For more information about these intaglios, contact Sandra Arnold, Bureau of Land Management, Yuma Field Office, 2555 East Gila Ridge Road, Yuma, AZ 85365; E-mail: Sandra_Arnold@blm.gov; Telephone: (928) 317-3239, <http://www.blm.gov/az/yfo/intaglios.htm> or <http://www.blm.gov/az/yfo/fisherman.htm>

Historic Empire Ranch, Arizona: Visit the historic Empire Ranch, centerpiece of the Las Cienegas National Conservation Area, 45 miles southeast of Tucson, Arizona! The main ranch house, constructed mostly of adobe, includes 22 rooms and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The first four rooms were built around 1873. By 1906 the ranch, one of the largest in Arizona's history, covered almost one million acres and grazed about 40,000 head of cattle. At the request of citizens concerned about the preservation of Tucson's watershed and the natural resources of the area, the Federal Government arranged a land exchange through the BLM to acquire the heart of the Empire, nearly 50,000 acres, in 1988. The Empire Ranch Foundation, a non-profit organization dedicated to preserving the historic buildings and their history, is working with the BLM to determine future uses of the buildings. For more information about this important piece of Arizona history, contact Lorraine Buck, Bureau of Land Management, Tucson Field Office, 12661 East Broadway, Tucson, AZ 85748; E-mail: Lorraine_Buck@blm.gov; Telephone: (520) 258-7240, http://www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures/heritage_ed/site_visits.html



The Pueblitos of Dinéah, New Mexico: In 1912, stories told by Hispanic sheep-herders of “pueblitos”—stone fortresses hidden among cliffs and boulder fields—drew curious visitors to the Dinéah region of northwest New Mexico. They were built by Navajos who had moved into New Mexico's canyonlands between 1,500 and 1,700, fleeing the Spanish soldiers who were capturing Navajos and sending them south to work the silver mines in Zacatecas. Some were built to shelter farm families during raids, others shielded religious leaders and the elderly, still others served as lookouts and signaling sites. Each reflects a time when frontiers were crossed, alliances made and broken, the worlds of Pueblo, Navajo, Spanish, and Ute met, and the Southwest was changed forever. For more information about these fascinating sites, contact James Copeland, Bureau of Land Management, Farmington Field Office, 1235 La Plata Highway, Suite A, Farmington, NM 87401, E-mail: Jim_Copeland@blm.gov, Telephone: (505) 599-6335, http://www.nm.blm.gov/features/dinetah/dinetah_splash.html

Ezra Meeker Centennial and Martin and Willy Handcart Companies Sesquicentennial, Wyoming: Approximately 500,000 people traveled the Oregon, Mormon, California, and Pony Express trails between 1840 and 1870. The National Historic Trails Interpretive Center tells the story of these emigrants and the impact they had upon the United States. One of those emigrants was Ezra Meeker. He traveled the Oregon Trail in 1852 with his young family. In 1906, the year in which the U.S. Congress passed the Antiquities Act, he again walked the Oregon Trail, this time from West to East, promoting trail preservation. He was 75 years old. His purpose was to leave the Oregon Trail as a monument to that generation of pioneers who settled the West. In honor of this historic trek and the man who helped preserve the trail, the Ezra Meeker Society will re-enact his journey. Society members will perform at the National Historic Trails Interpretive Center in Casper, Wyoming on August 2 and 3, 2006. 2006 marks another historic anniversary. In October 1856, the Martin and Willy Handcart companies followed the Mormon Trail through



what is now Casper, Wyoming. A blizzard trapped the companies, numbering nearly 800 men, women and children. Almost 150 of them perished before rescuers reached them. This year marks the 150th anniversary of that tragic story. Recognition of these two historic events coincide with the 100th anniversary of the Federal Antiquities Act. Passed by Congress in 1906, the law requires Federal land agencies to protect and preserve archeological and historical sites found on public land. The Antiquities Act stands as an important achievement in the progress of conservation and preservation efforts in the United States. In 2006 the BLM will celebrate this anniversary with several special events, including the Ezra Meeker re-enactment at the National Historic Trails Interpretive Center. Contacts: Cindy Wertz, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Wyoming State Office, E-mail: cindy_wertz@blm.gov, Telephone: (307) 775-6014; Lesley Collins, BLM's Casper Field Office, E-mail: lesley_collins@blm.gov, Telephone: (307) 261-7603; and Gayle Irwin, BLM's National Historic Trail Interpretive Center, E-mail: gayle_irwin@blm.gov, Telephone: (307) 261-7787, <http://www.wy.blm.gov/nhtic/index.htm>

Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area, Oregon: For 4,000 years Yaquina Head, a narrow coastal headland formed of ancient volcanic flows, has provided coastal inhabitants with a 1-mile long pathway westward into the open waters of the Pacific Ocean. Native American traveled to the western tip of the basalt headland to hunt marine mammals, collect mussels, and seek spiritual renewal. Explorers, marine traders, and pirates used the headland as a navigational marker for over 250 years before the U.S. Lighthouse Service built Oregon's tallest lighthouse on the headland in 1873. Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area now protects the headland's heritage for future generations of coastal explorers. The park's tidepools, cobble beaches, and basalt cliffs provide visitors with one of the most accessible locations on the Pacific Coast to view whales, seals, and sea-bird colonies. Visitors can experience 19th century life at the historic Yaquina Head Lighthouse by participating in tours lead by BLM rangers dressed in historic lighthouse keeper uniforms. For more information about this site, contact Jay Moeller, Chief Park Ranger, Bureau of Land Management, Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area, P.O. Box 936, Newport, OR 97365, E-mail: john_moeller@blm.gov, Telephone: (541) 574-3145 (voice), (541) 574-3140 (fax), www.or.blm.gov/salem/yaquina



Red Gulch Dinosaur Tracksite, Wyoming: The Red Gulch Dinosaur Tracksite is the largest dinosaur tracksite in Wyoming and one of only a few worldwide from the Middle Jurassic Period (160 million to 180 million years old). The tracks were made at the shoreline of an ocean by two-legged dinosaurs around 167 million years ago. Until these tracks were discovered in 1997 most scientists thought the entire Bighorn Basin, and most of Wyoming, was covered by an ancient ocean. Scientists thought that only sea-dwelling creatures could have lived in this area, yet the dinosaur tracks were clearly made just at the shoreline, not in deep ocean water, and there must have been large areas of dry land to support not only dinosaurs but other animals and plants. One thousand tracks have been located so far, all formed by two-legged dinosaurs. Some, and perhaps all, of the tracks appear to have been made by meat-eating dinosaurs weighing between 15-400 pounds. The tracksite is located on

U.S. Highway 14, approximately 10 miles east of Greybull, Wyoming. For more information about this site, contact Mike Bies, Bureau of Land Management, Worland Field Office, 101 South 23rd, P.O. Box 119, Worland, WY 82401-0119, E-mail: Mike_Bies@blm.gov, Telephone: (307) 347-5291, <http://www.wy.blm.gov/rgdt/>